IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1.   (Previously Presented) A method, comprising:

scanning available channels;

measuring a received signal power level for the channels scanned in said scanning;

comparing the measured received signal power level to a threshold value to provide a difference;

if the difference is greater than a predetermined value, then indicating the channel as occupied, otherwise indicating the channel as available;

determining a larger gap between available channels; and

selecting a channel within the larger gap.

2.   (Canceled).

3.   (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said selecting includes selecting a channel at a midpoint within the larger gap.

4.   (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising: in the event there are two or more larger gaps, selecting a larger gap at a higher frequency, wherein said selecting includes selecting a channel within the larger gap at a higher frequency.

5.   (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising: in the event there are two or more larger gaps, selecting a larger gap at a higher frequency, wherein said selecting includes selecting a channel within a midpoint of the larger gap at a higher frequency.

6.   (Original) A method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising determining whether a collision is detected at the channel selected in said selecting, and, if a collision is detected, selecting a new channel by executing the method again at said scanning.

AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 - EXPEDITED PROCEDURE   Page 3
Serial Number:10/615,471   Dkt: 884.F42US1
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Title: UNIFORM CHANNEL SPREADING IN A WIRELESS LOCAL AREA NETWORK USING DYNAMIC FREQUENCY SELECTION

7.   (Previously Presented) An article comprising a storage medium having stored thereon instructions that, when executed by a computing platform, result in dynamic frequency selection in a wireless local area network by:

    scanning available channels;

    measuring a received signal power level for the channels scanned in said scanning;

    comparing the measured received signal power level to a threshold value to provide a difference;

    if the difference is greater than a predetermined value, then indicating the channel as occupied, otherwise indicating the channel as available;

    determining a larger gap between available channels; and

    selecting a channel within the larger gap.

8.   (Canceled).

9.   (Previously Presented) An article as claimed in claim 7, wherein said selecting includes selecting a channel at a midpoint within the larger gap.

10.   (Previously Presented) An article as claimed in claim 7, wherein the instructions when executed further result in dynamic frequency selection in a wireless local area network by, in the event there are two or more larger gaps, selecting a larger gap at a higher frequency, wherein said selecting includes selecting a channel within the larger gap at a higher frequency.

11.   (Previously Presented) An article as claimed in claim 7, wherein the instructions when executed further result in dynamic frequency selection in a wireless local area network by, in the event there are two or more larger gaps, selecting a larger gap at a higher frequency, wherein said selecting includes selecting a channel within a midpoint of the larger gap at a higher frequency.

12.   (Original) An article as claimed in claim 7, wherein the instructions when executed further result in dynamic frequency selection in a wireless local area network by determining whether a collision is detected at the channel selected in said selecting, and, if a collision is detected, selecting a new channel by executing the method again at said scanning.

13.   (Currently Amended) An apparatus, comprising:

a transceiver[[:]]; and

a baseband processor to couple to said transceiver[[;]], wherein said baseband processor is capable of dynamically selecting a frequency on which to communicate via said transceiver on a wireless local area network by:

scanning available channels;

measuring a received signal power level for the channels scanned in said scanning;

comparing the measured received signal power level to a threshold value to provide a difference;

if the difference is greater than a predetermined value, then indicating the channel as occupied, otherwise indicating the channel as available;

determining a larger gap between available channels;

in the event there are two or more larger gaps, selecting a larger gap at a higher frequency; and

selecting a channel from a channel indicated as available within the larger gap at a higher frequency.

14.-15. (Canceled).

16.   (Original) An apparatus as claimed in claim 13, wherein said baseband processor is further capable of dynamically selecting a frequency on which to communicate via said transceiver by determining a larger gap between available channels, in the event there are two or more larger gaps, selecting a larger gap at a higher frequency, wherein said selecting includes selecting a channel within a midpoint of the larger gap at a higher frequency.

17.   (Previously Presented) An apparatus, comprising:

an omnidirectional antenna;

a transceiver to couple to said omnidirectional antenna; and

a baseband processor to couple to said transceiver; wherein said baseband processor is capable of dynamically selecting a frequency on which to communicate via said transceiver on a wireless local area network by:

scanning available channels;

measuring a received signal power level for the channels scanned in said scanning;

comparing the measured received signal power level to a threshold value to provide a difference;

if the difference is greater than a predetermined value, then indicating the channel as occupied, otherwise indicating the channel as available;

determining a larger gap between available channels;

in the event there are two or more larger gaps, selecting a larger gap at a higher frequency; and

selecting a channel from a channel indicated as available within the larger gap at a higher frequency.

18-19. (Canceled).

20.   (Original) An apparatus as claimed in claim 17, wherein said baseband processor is further capable of dynamically selecting a frequency on which to communicate via said transceiver by determining a larger gap between available channels, in the event there are two or more larger gaps, selecting a larger gap at a higher frequency, wherein said selecting includes selecting a channel within a midpoint of the larger gap at a higher frequency.